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Remarks

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested. Claims 1-11 were rejected under Section 103 as being obvious over Causey in view of Uyehara. This rejection is respectfully traversed. No new matter has been added to the amended claims. That the modules of the present invention include text are support in paragraphs [16, 19, 32, 33 and 35] of published patent application 2005/0183024.

The Examiner interprets Causey to disclose a first medical plug-in module (medical device module 200) and a second plug-in module (test strip 350). The test strip is used to analyze the discrete body sample to determine the quantity of the analyte (see col. 3, lines 1-6). More particularly, the test strip uses a blood sample to determine the glucose level of the patient (see col. 5, lines 50-54). The Examiner correctly states that Causey fails to teach or suggest:

- 1) a bookmark activation device for activating a bookmark module;
- 2) selecting the first medical module from the module menu and marking a first information segment in the first medical module as a first bookmark;
- 3) selecting the second medical module and marking a second information segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark; the first and second bookmarks being stored in the

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bookmark module;

4) activating the bookmark activation device to activate and display the bookmark module;

5) while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the second bookmark without restarting the second module; and

6) while in the bookmark module, switching from the first module to the second module.

It is also submitted that Causey fails to teach or suggest associating the second medical module (test strip 350) with a module menu.

Uyehara does not cure these deficiencies. Uyehara merely discloses an electronic reading device to download books to a handheld reader for viewing. It has a hotkey to display a list of bookmarks when the hotkey is touched. The hotkey function may be defined by using a drag-and-release technique (col. 7, lines 37-55).

~~Applicant strongly disagrees with the assertion at the bottom of page 5 and top of page 6 that is commonly known to, while in the bookmark module of a PDA, switch from a first module to a second module. The Examiner is respectfully requested to show this feature in combination with the other features as outlined in the amended claim 1 to meet the burden of the obviousness rejection.~~

It is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine Causey with Uyehara to meet the requirements of the

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amended claim 1. As stated by the Examiner, a combination of Causey with Uyehara would allow the user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as Go-to Bookmark, from a menu thus allowing information to be quickly displayed. This may be true but it is not what the amended claim 1 requires.

It is submitted that Causey and Uyehara would require extensive modification to meet the requirements of the amended claim 1. Firstly, applicant fails to see how Uyehara's invention could be used to mark a second text segment in Causey's test strip 350. Causey's test strip 350 is used to obtain a sample from the body of the patient to determine a characteristic level such as glucose. There is no text information on the test strip only a blood sample. Applicant fails to see how Uyehara's hotkey could be used to mark a second text segment in the test strip 350 since the test strip does not contain any text but merely blood samples.

As recently stated by USPTO's Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences "rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness (In re Kahn, 441 F. 3d 477, 988 (CA Fed. 2006)). In the instant case, Applicant fails to see any articulated reasoning for marking a second text segment on a test strip containing a blood sample. Similarly, Applicant fails to see why a bookmark would be used to mark the body sample on the test

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strip.

It has long been held that for a modification to be obvious, the references must explicitly teach or suggest the required step to motivate the artisan to make the required modifications. In re Fine 5 USPQ.2d (Fed. Cir. 1988), the court ruled (on page 1944) that there must be a motivation for the required modification to be obvious. In Winner International Royalty Corp. v. Wing 48 USPQ.2d 1139, the court ruled (on page 1144) that there must have been some explicit teaching or suggestion in the art to motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to make the required modifications.

Applicant submits that Causey, Uyehara and the other cited references completely lack the teaching or suggestion to motivate the artisan to make the required modifications. For example, it would not be obvious for an artisan to review Causey, Uyehara and the other cited references and be motivated to modify Causey's test strip 350 to include text segments and to associate a bookmark therewith. There is really no motivation to make the required medications. It is submitted that a test strip for collecting body samples would not include text segments. Even if Causey's test strip is modified to include text information there is no teaching or motivation to insert a test strip, including text segments, into the medical module 200.

Applicant fails to see why and how an artisan would combine the cited references, as suggested, to learn about all

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the limitations of the amended claim when the proposed combination is not taught or suggested. Even if Causey is combined with Uyehara (which is not taught or suggested) to include Uyehara's hotkey features all the limitations of the amended claim 1 are not met. Firstly, none of the cited references teaches the step of marking a second text segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark, as indicated above. Secondly, none of the cited references teaches the step of moving directly from Causey's module 200 to the test strip 350 while in Uyehara's bookmark module. There is no motivation to move to the test strip itself since it only contains the blood sample. The blood sample is merely provided to be analyzed by the medical module 200 into which the test strip is inserted.

It is therefore submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the references and even if the references are combined all the limitations of the amended claim 1 are not met.

It is submitted that none of the cited references teaches or suggests:

- 1) Providing a second plug-in module that is associated with a module menu,
- 2) Selecting the second medical module and marking a second text segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark,
- 3) While in the bookmark module, moving directly

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from the first bookmark of the first module on the PDA to the second bookmark on the second module of the PDA without restarting the second module, and

20 4) While in the bookmark module, switching from the
5 first module to the second module.

It submitted that the cited references would require substantial modifications that are not taught or suggested, to meet the requirements of the amended claim 1. In view of the above, it is submitted that the amended claim 1
10 is allowable.

Claims 2-11 are submitted to be allowable because they depend upon the allowable base claim 1 and because each claim includes limitations that are not taught or suggested in the cited references.

15 Claim 9 was rejected under Section 103 as being obvious over Causey in view of Uyehara and further in view of DeRose. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 9 is submitted to be allowable because it depends upon the allowable base claim 1 and because the claim
20 includes limitations that are not taught or suggested in the cited references.

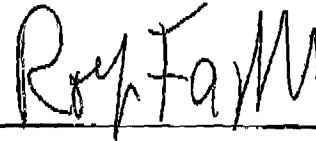
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The application is now submitted to be in condition
for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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